

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$15
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months	5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Legislature of North Carolina.

The following list of members elected to the General Assembly, for 1864-65 we believe to be correct. It is complete, with the exception of the two Commissioners to which Currituck and Tyrrell are entitled. We have heard nothing from either of these counties, and think it probable that in neither was an election held:

SENATE.

Pasquoton and Perquimons—W. H. Bagley, Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsey. Gates and Chowan—M. L. Eure. Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L. Main. Northampton—J. B. Odum. Hertford—James M. Wyman. Bertie—John Pool. Martin and Washington—S. R. Stubbs. Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins. Edgecombe and Wilson—J. H. Powell. Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount. Beaufort—E. S. Warren. Craven—A. W. Waitford. Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arendell. Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight. N. Hanover—E. W. Hall. Duplin—W. R. Ward. Onslow—Isaac N. Sanders. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W. Ellis. Cumberland and Harnett—W. B. Wright. Sampson—William Kirby. Wayne—Benj. Aycock. Johnston—T. D. Sneed. Wake—W. D. Jones. Nash—A. J. Taylor. Franklin—W. Harris. Warren—Dr. T. Pitchford. Granville—R. W. Lassiter. Person—C. S. Winstead. Orange—John Berry. Albemarle and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane. Chatham—E. H. Strahan. Moore and Montgomery—Dr. J. M. Grump. Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch. Anson and Union—Col. W. C. Smith. Guilford—R. P. Dick. Caswell—William Long. Rockingham—D. W. Courts. Mecklenburg—W. M. Grier. Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr. J. E. McEachern. Rowan and Davie—W. B. March. Davidson—Henderson Adams. Stokes and Forsyth—J. Matthews. A. N. Surr, &c.—Col. Speer. Iredell, Wilkes, &c.—A. M. Boggs. Burke, McDowell, &c.—F. S. Patterson. Lincoln, Gaston, &c.—L. M. McCorkle. Rutherford, Polk, &c.—Dr. W. J. T. Miller. Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—M. Patton. Macon and Haywood—S. C. Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

Alamance—R. Y. McAden, C. F. Faust. Alexander—J. M. Carson. Asbury—A. J. Dargan, E. R. Liles. Ashe—Mr. McMillan. Beaufort—H. R. S. Donnell, D. M. Carter. Bogue—P. L. Henry, Jas. Bond. Bladen—J. W. Rose. Brunswick—D. L. Russell, Jr. Burke—J. J. Erwin. Buncombe—J. M. Gudger. Cabarrus—W. S. Harris. Caldwell—J. M. Isbell. Caswell—W. Duke. Carteret—Stephens D. Pool. Caswell—Montgomery McGhee, S. S. Harrison. Catawba—W. P. Reimhardt. Chatham—Jas. H. Headen, W. J. Headen, W. P. Hadley. Cumberland and Harnett—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, A. D. McLean, Dr. John McCormick. Cherokee—G. W. Hayes. Cowan—L. C. Benbury. Cleveland—D. Bean, J. W. Gidney. Columbus—Fitzroy George. Craven—Wm. Lane, T. H. Gaskins. Currituck—. Davie—F. J. Jolston. Duplin—Zach Smith, R. B. Houston, Davidson—C. F. Lowe, Lewis Hanes. Edgecombe—David Cobb, L. D. Farmer. Franklin—W. K. Davis. Forsyth—W. H. Wheeler, W. B. Stipe. Gaston—W. T. Shipp. Gates—Richard Bond. Guidford—D. F. Caldwell, A. Clapp, A. T. Holton. Granville—P. P. Peace, Eugene Grissom, J. S. Amis. Greene—H. B. Best. Halifax—Dr. H. Joyner, A. H. Davis. Haywood—Dr. S. L. Love. Henderson—M. M. Paxton. Hertford—J. B. Vann. Hyde—Mr. Gibbs. Iredell—T. A. Allison, L. Q. Sharpe. Jackson—W. A. Eads. Johnston—W. A. Smith, W. G. Banks. Jones—P. G. Shimmins. Lester—Allen W. Wooster. Lenoir—Ambrose Costner. Macon—Dr. J. M. Lytle. Madison—W. H. Brown. Martin—W. S. Outerbridge. McDowell—W. F. Craig. Mecklenburg—J. L. Brown, E. C. Grier. Montgomery—E. H. Davis. Moore—Euan J. Harrington. Nash—G. U. Lewis. New Hanover—Hon. S. J. Person, J. R. Hawes. Northampton—S. T. Stancill, W. J. Rogers. Orange—S. F. Phillips, W. N. Patterson. Onslow—A. J. Murray. Pasquoton—W. E. Mann. Perquimans—J. H. Ridderick. Person—John W. Cunningham. Pitt—B. G. Albritton, G. P. Perkins. Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E. T. Blair. Rowan—F. E. Shober, W. H. Crawford. Richmond—B. F. Little. Robertson—David Bethune, T. J. Morrisey. Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A. J. Boyd. Rutherford—J. L. Carson, A. R. Bryan. Sampson—L. A. Powell, Patrick Murphy. Stanly—R. Harris. Stokes—W. H. Flynt. Surry—Mr. Waugh. Tyrrell—.

Union—C. Austin. Wake—D. G. Fowle, G. H. Alford, C. J. Rogers. Wayne—M. K. Crawford, J. M. Caho. Warren—W. T. Alston, T. J. Judkins. Washington—L. C. Latham. Watauga—Wm. Horton. Wilkes—A. S. Caloway, P. T. Horton. Yadkin—A. C. Cowles. Yancey—D. M. Young.

There are no longer any Federal troops on the mainland of Texas.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 182.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceful citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their country, endangering the lives and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard-earned country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to return from their ranks, and resume their former state of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms, that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them out of the borders of our country, where high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by retreating to defend, and that the extreme penalties of the law will be enforced without exception, when caught, as well as against their aids and abettors, in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will be issued to the entire militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by timely submissions, they will spare me the pain of hunting down, like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Despatch to other States who might be inclined to assist in giving aid and comfort, I can do nothing but bid you to the erring soldiers of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to re-hire or capture one deserter by every means in his power, even the most valiant and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are fit to be entrusted with the execution of the laws, which they will not execute.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 21st day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

A. M. McPherson, Private Secretary, pro tem.

All the daily papers in the State copy one week—other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

ADJT AND INSTR GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, Aug. 9, 1864.

EXTRACT.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 67.

* * * Paragraph I, General Orders No. 63, (current series) is thus amended:

All enlisted men, (including those between 18 and 45 years of age,) will report to, and be commanded by the General or R-serves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be exacted of them beyond those counties and counties contiguous thereto; except that companies hereafter formed may be required to perform services in garrison duty along the railroads, or in the vicinity of their respective stations. All companies are allowed, and invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced, by the enemy.

I hope the attention of the authorities will be called to this matter.

ARGUS.

Oxford, Aug. 19, 1864.

Confederate Securities.

Within the past week or two, says the Charleston *Mercury*, there has been a marked advance in all classes of Confederate bonds.

Bonds Eight per cents have reached as high as 19 for long dates, against 80 to 85 twenty days ago. It is reported that the rapid rise has been occasioned by orders on foreign account.

It seems there is quite a demand for 8 per cent in Europe, where the bonds sell readily at 80 to 85 on the dollar. Let us see how profitable such sales are.

An 8 per cent, \$100 bond, at 20 per cent premium, costs the holder \$1200. Sent to London, Paris or Brussels and sold, at say 15 cents on the dollar, would give one hundred and fifty dollars in exchange; which amount, drawn at current rates (20 for 1) would yield 100 thousand dollars, less the commissions, &c., &c., which would, of course, be small. Quite a nice operation.

Seven per cents three weeks ago were at 73, now they are 85 to 87.

Six per cents of the new \$500,000,000 loan have been sold in heavy amounts, the coupons commanding 15 to 16 for 1 among initiators, who use them as specie at the custom house.

Four per cents are not fairly quittable, as a Confederate security, being held only for payment of taxes, the collection of which has been necessarily delayed, virtually puts them out of the market.

Confidence is being gradually re-established, and with it comes the enhancement of the value of our public securities and the willingness on the part of capitalists to sustain the government liberally.

THE DEMOCRACY AGAINST THE WAR—The Democracy of Chester, Pa., resolved last week, in a city meeting, "That the only hope of escape from the evils now pressing upon the country is through peace."

ANTI DRAFT PETITIONERS—The Luzerne county Democrats of Pennsylvania, resolved that they demand, by petition to the President, a suspension of the draft until the next meeting of Congress.

THE BALL IN MOTION.—The Michigan people have commenced to organize associations in favor of peace. These societies are about to issue a "people's address" to the President demanding an immediate suspension of hostilities.

The Chicago Times advocates an immediate truce and a National Convention of all the States.

There are no longer any Federal troops on the mainland of Texas.

For Sale.

No. 1 article of Syrup this day received—Can soon, as it is going off fast, by the gallon,—two doors below the Express Office.

Also for sale 4 Hous. and Lot, with three rooms, near the Railroad Depot.

J. H. KIRKHAM.

Auction Sales—Sorghum Boilers.

NEXT Saturday, August 27th, at 12 o'clock, I

will offer to the highest bidder, One Hundred Plates of Iron for Sorghum Boilers.

D. W. C. BENDOW,

Commission Merchant, Greensboro, N. C.

The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

Deserters.

The proclamation of Governor Vance, while it promises to those who have deserted from their post that if they return voluntarily to duty, within the next thirty days, a full pardon, unless "they have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens," it warns those who neglect this offer, of the extreme penalty that awaits them; and it furthermore informs them that the whole power of the State will be employed to secure their capture. In other words, it is a declaration of war against desertion in North Carolina; and we know that the Governor is taking steps to enforce his proclamation. But this admirable document has a further significance than this: It assures the aiders and abettors that the law will be enforced against them in the State courts.

Now, what is the law against aiding and abetting desertion? We publish it herewith, that all may see it:

DEETERS.

An Act to Punish aiders and abettors of Deserters.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person who shall, knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain, under any pretence whatever, any deserter from the military service of the State or of the Confederate States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court, shall be fined, or imprisoned, or both; in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months.

See 2. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall, under any pretence whatever, knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain any person enrolled and ordered to report for duty as a deserter, in refusing to obey such order, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both; in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months.

See 3. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law of the Confederate States and arresting deserters and conscripts, the Governor shall have power to call out the militia.

See 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall have force from its ratification.

Ratified the 7th day of July, 1864.

The Judges (some of them) in charging the Grand Jury on the duty of investigating as to the commission of this offence, have charged that it was incumbent to prove, first, that the party aided was a soldier in service, or a person enrolled; next, that it was incumbent to prove that such soldier had deserted. We have heard this charge given in this loose, vague manner, so loose and vague as to leave the Grand Jury quite uninform'd what kind and measure of proof should satisfy them. The deduction drawn is, that this proof must consist of positive evidence of the enlistment or enrolment, and of the want of a furlough.

It would have been well for the Judge to go on, and state to the Jury that there are circumstances that warrant them in drawing the inference of the offence from the conduct of the parties: As, when a man wearing the appearance of a soldier, or known to be in the service, visits or remains for an unusual length of time at home, at his parents', or elsewhere, without, not having the appearance of ill-health, or of being disabled; this is the case for the examination of the Grand Jury; for if the parties be brought before the body, the soldier can at once exonerate the suspected person; for he can show his furlough and the action of the proper medical authority to whom he is required from time to time to report.

Grand Juries should pursue this course in regard to every case where they knew, or have reason to believe, a soldier has over-stayed his time; for, in such a case, when a soldier may have had a furlough, if he avails himself of it to remain away after it expires, and disregards the instructions for obtaining its extension, this will be desertion.

So, if any person having the appearance of a soldier, though not known, still more if known to be a soldier, appear in a neighborhood in a clandestine manner, if there be any appearance of concealment by those who contribute to his support; if he remain in unusual retirement, or if there be any suspicious appearance about his presence in the neighborhood, it is the duty of the Grand Jury to examine the case, and by bringing the person himself before them put him to the proof of showing his furlough; for the Grand Jury is a body for enquiring into the commission of crime, and may commence its investigation on bare suspicion.

But there are persons who do not aid or maintain the deserter after he deserts, but who cause his desertion. These are the seditious publishers of articles abusive of the Government—State and Confederate—of gloomy articles exaggerating falsely the evils of the war and its probable continuance—who falsely assert that the popular elections are controlled by force and fraud—that the Government means to perpetuate itself by its military instruments, &c. Such persons are guilty of crime; and it is the duty of Grand Juries to bring them to punishment.

Now let us see what is Sedition. It is a common law offence, and it is defined to be either verbal or real. Verbal, or the uttering

of words tending to create discord between the Government and the people. Real by concocting a considerable number of people without lawful authority, under the pretence of redressing some public grievance to the disturbing of the public peace.

We do not pretend to set out the limits for the discussion of the political acts of administrations, nor to seek to confine the legitimate freedom of the press. We only mean to speak of what every fair mind will at once comprehend to be within the definition of the crime sedition, as we have quoted it: "The uttering of words tending to create discord between the Government and people."

In time of peace, it is well to give broad scope to the freedom of speech, and not to note its slipping into license; but, for the fourth time, advanced their skirmishers. During Monday they occupied the battle field of Thursday, Friday and Sunday, threw their pickets forward to Johnson's farm, some distance this side, and Davis' farm—the scene of three battles, in each of which the Yankees were driven back—is now within their lines. Thence, westward across the Vaughan towards the Squirrel Level Road, their lines are undisputed. A fair opportunity has been granted them to bury their dead who die thickly strewn through the woods and fields behind them, which, it is to be hoped, has not been done.

True to their instinct and habit, the Yankees at once commenced to dig and throw up earthworks as fast as they advanced, and but for a thin skirt of pine woods, at this edge of Davis' farm, their fortifications might be seen from the furthest limits of the city. As it is, their pickets, though not themselves visible, cast their gazing eyes upon our southern suburbs.

The enemy have strongly fortified themselves in front, flank and rear. They have left no available point unstrengthened—not even from the point at which they first struck the railroad, and thence around to the Jerusalem plank road. They have left nothing undone that skill could accomplish, and the rest they intend to leave to their artillery.

The object of the Yankees, after they shall have rendered their present position secure, will be to lay upon our railroad communications, and gradually extend their lines in that direction. They would, if possible, invest the city of Petersburg from the east, south and west, and expel its evacuation. The left of their line as they would have it, should rest upon the river above, and the right upon the river below the city. It is a fine plan, and would probably half starve the poor of our city, if allowed to be successful, but Grant has to consult some one before he carries it out.

It is our opinion that no further advance around the city will be permitted. If Grant persists he will find unexpected and powerful obstacles in his path, which will make him pause, if not retreat. In common with the entire community, we have an abiding confidence in the skill and strategy of our noble Generals, and when the proper moment comes, we feel that we shall be relieved of the presence of the invaders in that quarter.

We have had related to us many interesting incidents of the recent battles, which, if we had time and space, it would afford us much pleasure to publish. One we cannot refrain from mentioning, though we are assured that numerous others like it, but perhaps not so brilliant, occurred. During the progress of the battle of Friday afternoon, two privates of the 12th Va. Infantry—Geo. H. May, Co. A, and — Miles, Co. B, who happened to be in town, started out to join their regiments. They had their rifles with them, and on nearing the scene of action, were compelled to advance through a thick skirt of woods—but rather to the side of the combatants. They had gone some distance into the thicket, when to their surprise they observed a party of Yankees advancing towards them. To retreat would be death, and to stand, would, to all appearances, be immediate capture. The two men concealed themselves behind trees, held a hasty consultation, and resolved to put a bold face upon the matter. Private May acted the spokesman, and Private Miles played the part of a *whole regiment*.

When the Yankees had arrived within short speaking distance, May stepped forward and boldly demanded a *surrender*. He backed his demand with the statement that a regiment was in his rear, and another around on their flanks. Some of the men at once drew down their arms, but the commanding officer showing some hesitation, was soon silenced by the threat of overpowering numbers being shortly upon him. The whole party disarmed themselves and marched in double file to the spot where our bold privates were stationed, and May, placing himself at their head and Miles at the rear of the column, carried them safely to a stronger guard. The prisoners numbered twenty-five privates. Their chagrin was indescribable when they discovered how they had been deceived.

Among the officers captured on Friday, was a Federal Major—a brother to a gallant and most meritorious sergeant in one of our well known artillery corps. We understand that they had confronted each other on the Peninsula, again in front of Petersburg, where they once met, and lastly after the battle of Friday, when the Sergeant recognised his brother a prisoner.

Such is the fortune of war.

The Richmond Sentinel, of Wednesday, referring to operations around Petersburg, says:

Yesterday and the day before, with the exception of the usual picket firing and skirmishing, it was comparatively quiet in front of Petersburg.

The affair of Sunday was not of that importance supposed by some. We had but a small force engaged—probably not more than a division; and although the enemy held the railroad by the force of superior numbers, they were driven back some distance, with a loss far greater than that of their assailants.

The Express relates an incident showing the generosity of Gen. Haggard. A Yankee Colonel had seized a stand of colors belonging to his brigade, when Gen. H. dashed forward, and after a hand to hand contest, killed the Colored, and recovered the colors.

From the Petersburg Express of Wednesday.

From the Front.

Since the active movements of the past week, culminating in the engagement of Sunday, matters have remained comparatively quiet on the line of the Weldon Railroad.—Artillery and musketry have, for the time, ceased their roar and rattle, and given place to the more quiet work of the pick and spade.

On Sunday night the Confederate forces abandoned the ground which they gained and held on Sunday morning, and fell back much nearer the city, all of our wounded having been previously brought off the field, and the dead buried. The position in front of the Yankee works to the west of the railroad, on the Vaughn road was also yielded.

The Yankees were not slow in discovering the absence of any strong Confederate force in their immediate front, and advanced, and for the fourth time, advanced their skirmishers. During Monday they occupied the battle field of Thursday, Friday and Sunday, threw their pickets forward to Johnson's farm, some distance this side, and Davis' farm—the scene of three battles, in each of which the Yankees were driven back—is now within their lines. Thence, westward across the Vaughan towards the Squirrel Level Road, their lines are undisputed. A fair opportunity has been granted them to bury their dead who die thickly strewn through the woods and fields behind them, which, it is to be hoped, has not been done.

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From the Valley.

The capture of Sheridan's supply train is given as the cause of his falling back towards Harper's Ferry; but it may be that the large number of one hundred day's men in his command, who have no stomach for fighting, had some weight in turning him down the Valley again.

General Richard L. Page, now commanding Fort Morgan, is a Virginian and a cousin of General Lee. He was a commander in the United States navy before the war, and since, up to the time of his being ordered to the harbor defences of Mobile, held the same rank in the Confederate navy. He is universally esteemed a gallant and accomplished officer.

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General Richard L. Page, now commanding

CAMP 48TH N. C. T., Aug. 22, 1864.

Editors Confederate: On yesterday, the 21st, our brigade (Cooke's) was ordered to support Robson's Brigade in an attack upon the enemy, who still holds, as you no doubt have learned, the Weldon Railroad.—Artillery and musketry have, for the time, ceased their roar and rattle, and given place to the more quiet work of the pick and spade.

On Sunday night the Confederate forces abandoned the ground which they gained and held on Sunday morning, and fell back much nearer the city, all of our wounded having been previously brought off the field, and the dead buried.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt Major E. Porter, wounded slightly in shoulder.

Company A: Wounded, Private George A Jones, severely in side; Peter H. Jones, breast

—.

B. Killed, Acting Lieut. W P Richardson.

Wounded, Private R G Ervin, severely in side; H B Nott, slightly in arm.

C: Wounded, Sergt M Jarrell, slightly in

face.

D: Wounded, Private G T Morgan, head

severely.

E: Capt W H Ballard, missing. Wounded,

Private Jno R Card; J G Clayton, B G Mur-

G, G. Strickland.

F: Wounded, Sergt W P Patterson, in foot.

G: Wounded, Sergt L C Gapon, in leg, slight

H: Wounded, Lt D S Thompson, left arm, severe; Private Wm Ray, slightly in hand.

I: Wounded, Sergt J C Bass, slight in hand; S A Harris lost left leg; Private L Waddell, mortally wounded, since died.

K: Sgt J H Dillard, gashed by shell.

L: Wounded, Private David Koone, slight in face; D S Hardy, severe in hand; W G Wilson, jarred by shell; R H Brownell, (cousin to Gen. Cooke,) severe in arm.

M: 15th Regiment—Killed 1; wounded 24; missing 1; total 26.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A: Privates R Ward, jarred by shell; L E Watson, shot himself in hand (accidentally).

E: Wounded, Private Sam'l Carson, slight in shoulder.

F: Killed, Private John Miller.

G: Killed, Private S G Lockhart.

H: Wounded, Corp A. Lockhart, in hand slight; M Adams, in foot slight; P. Mc-

Kenzie, in hand slight.

I: Killed, Capt. Marker. Wounded, Jno A Williams, shoulder; Sergt J H Little, in wrist slight; Privates W R Overton, in hand, severe; W H Stanton, side slight; J Newson, shoulder, slight.

Killed in Regiment, 4; wounded, 11—total, 15.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Co B: Killed, privates S. Moss. Wound d, private C A Waggoner, J G Edward.

E: Wounded, Corp E Harris severe, private C H Grissom severe.

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